

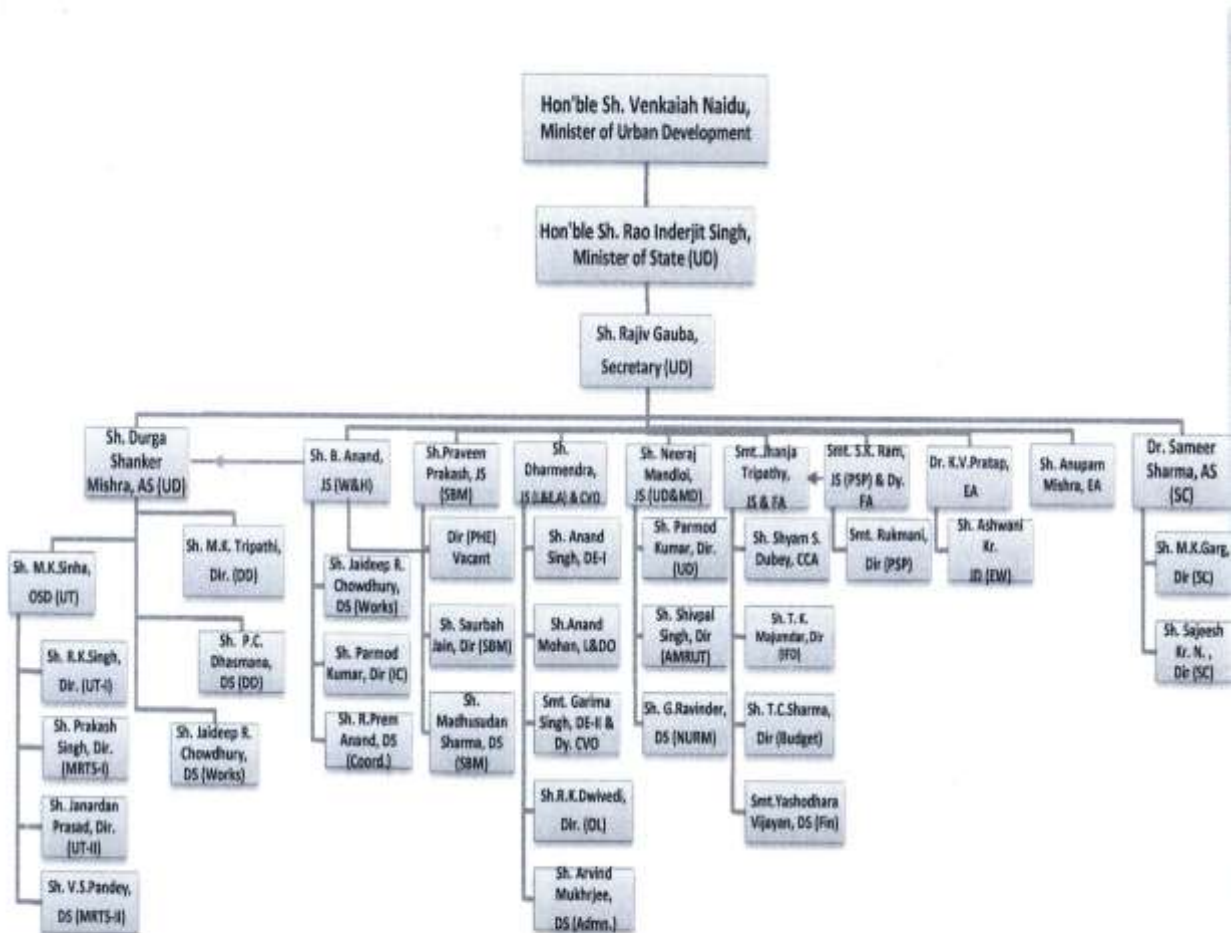
THE ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation was bifurcated into two Ministries, viz. the Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation vide Presidential Notification No.CD-160/2004 dated 27/5/2004. The Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation was subsequently named as Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) vide Doc.CD-299/2006 dated 1/6/2006.

Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu took over the charge as the Minister for Urban Development on 26.5.2014. Shri Rao Inderjit Singh is the Minister of State for Urban Development since 5.07.2016.

Shri Rajiv Gauba, IAS (Jharkhand: 1982) is the Secretary in the Ministry of Urban Development.

At present, the Ministry of Urban Development has two posts of Additional Secretary, five posts of Joint Secretary including JS & FA, one post of Officer on Special Duty (Urban Transport) and two posts of Economic Adviser equivalent to JS Rank. The distribution of work among Additional Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, OSD (UT) & EAs in the Ministry is indicated in the Organization chart as under:



The Ministry of Urban Development has the responsibility of broad policy formulation and monitoring of programmes in the areas of urban development and urban water supply and sanitation. These are primarily State subjects but the Government of India plays a co-ordinating and monitoring role and also supports these programmes through Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry addresses various issues of urban sector through policy guidelines, legislative guidance and sectoral programmes.

Urbanization in India has become an important and irreversible process, and an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. The process of urbanization is characterized by a most dramatic increase in the number of large cities, although India may be said to be in the midst of transition from a predominantly rural to a quasi-urban society.

At current rate of growth, urban population in India will reach a staggering total of 575 million by 2030 A.D. According to Census 2011, as many as 52 Cities in India had population of a million plus. Over successive decades, the number of urban areas and towns has increased.

It is acknowledged that this transition to a quasi- urban society, however, has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in the supply of basic urban services like water supply, sewerage and drainage network, garbage disposal facilities, citywide roads, public transport, and public safety systems like street lighting and pedestrian pathways. The supply of land and housing has not kept pace with the increase in urban population.

In recent years, the urban sector in India has undergone a major change following the country's transition towards a market-based economy and the spirit of decentralization embodied in the Constitution (Seventy Fourth) Amendment Act, 1992. The Act came into force on June 1st, 1993. The decade of the 1990s and 2000s had also witnessed important changes in the thinking about cities and their role in economic growth and reduction in poverty. There is a wide acceptance of importance of urban governance, and recognition of challenges of accountability and responsiveness of the local self-governments to people, and in this perspective, importance of self-sustainability and creditworthiness of such local governments' lies. Therefore, the pricing system of urban services requires major overhauling, as services when tendered indiscriminately to all below cost cannot be sustained.

Under National Urban Sanitation Policy launched in 2008 with the vision of all Indian cities and towns becoming totally sanitised, healthy and liveable to ensure and sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and the women, various activities are being taken up. These include rating of towns and cities on sanitation. Service level benchmarks have been laid down for municipal services. The Ministry is supporting capacity building at various levels, including the urban local bodies and the State personnel in areas related to governance, financial management, and service delivery. The Ministry has set up 14 centres of Excellence, nine for urban development, four for urban transport and one in the field of e-Governance in reputed institutions across the country.

The Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal ministry for planning and coordination of Urban Transport matters at the central level. The Ministry had prescribed a

National Urban Transport Policy in 2006 with objectives to ensure easily accessible, safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable mobility for all. To bring uniform legislative cover for all metro rail projects in the country Metro Railways Amendment Act came into force in September, 2009.

The Ministry of Urban Development executed successfully two new schemes, the Scheme for Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around seven mega cities and the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, launched during 2009-10.

Ministry of Urban Development has also been assigned some new mission mode programmes like creation of Smart cities, Heritage cities and implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission and work is on full swing on these programmes.

The other set of responsibilities of the Ministry of Urban Development pertain to construction and maintenance of Central Government buildings, including residential accommodation, with the exception of those under the Ministry of Defence, Atomic Energy, Railways and Communication. It is also responsible for management of Central Government land/property, most of which are confined to Delhi and some of the metropolitan cities. These functions are discharged through the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Land and Development Office (L&DO). Printing & Stationery requirements of all the Central Government Ministries/ Departments and stocking and selling of Government publications are also looked after by this Ministry through Directorate of Printing and the Government of India Stationery Office. The Department of Publication stocks and sells Government publications.

Under its administrative control, the Ministry of Urban Development has four Attached and three Subordinate Offices, one Public Sector Undertaking and five Statutory/Autonomous Bodies, including one non-statutory registered society.

ALLOCATION OF BUSINESS

Following are the subjects allocated to the Ministry of Urban Development:

1. Properties of the Union, whether lands or buildings with the following exceptions:-
 - (i) Those belonging to the Ministry of Defence (Raksha Mantralaya) the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya) and the Department of Atomic Energy (Paramanu Oorja Vibhag) and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag).
 - (ii) Buildings or lands, the construction or acquisition of which has been financed otherwise than from the Civil Works Budget; and
 - (iii) Buildings or lands, the control of which has at the time of construction or acquisition or subsequently been permanently made over to other Ministries and Departments.
2. All Government Civil Works and Buildings including those of Union territories excluding Roads and excluding works executed by or buildings belonging to the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya), Department of Posts (Dak Vibhag), Department of Telecommunications (Doorsanchar Vibhag) department of Atomic Energy (Paramanu Oorja Vibhag) and the Department of Space (Antariksh Vibhag).
3. Horticulture operations.
4. Central Public Works Organisation.
5. Administration of Government estates including Government Hostels under the control of the Ministry. Location or dispersal of offices in or from the metropolitan cities.
6. Allotment of accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan.
7. Administration of four Rehabilitation Markets viz. Sarojini Nagar Market, Shankar Market, Pleasure Garden Market and Kamla Market.
8. Transfer of land, allotment of land under Govt. Grants Act, Administration of leases and execution of conveyance deeds in respect of Government built properties in Delhi and New Delhi under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (now repealed) and conversion of lease rights to freehold, administration of land of Govt. of India in the country, framing policies in respect of Union of India's land and built up properties.
9. Stationery and Printing for the Government of India including official publications.
10. Planning and Coordination of Urban Transport systems, with technical planning and road based systems being subject to items 22 and 23 under the Ministry of Surface Transport (Jal-Bhootal Pariwahan Mantralaya) and technical planning of rail based systems being subjects to items 1 and 2 under the Ministry of Railways (Rail Mantralaya), Railway Board(Rail Board).
11. Fixing of maximum and minimum rates and fares for rail based urban transport system other than those funded by the Indian Railway.
12. Tramways including elevated high speed trams within municipal limits or any other contiguous zone.
13. Town and Country Planning, matter relating to the Planning and Development of Metropolitan Areas, International Cooperation and Technical assistance in this field.
14. Schemes of large scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi.
15. Delhi Development Authority.
16. Master Plan of Delhi, Coordination of work in respect of the Master Plan and Slum Clearance in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
17. Erection of memorials in honour of freedom fighters.

18. Development of Government colonies.
19. Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of the Municipal Corporations (excluding the Municipal Corporation of Delhi), Municipalities (excluding the New Delhi Municipal Committee) other Local Self-government Administrations excluding Panchayati Raj Institutions.
20. The Delhi Water Supply and sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
21. Water supply (subject to overall national perspective of water planning and coordination assigned to the Ministry of Water Resources), sewage, drainage and sanitation relating to urban areas and linkages from allocated water resources. International cooperation and technical assistance in this field.
22. The Central Council of Local Self-government.
23. Allotment of Government land in Delhi.
24. Administration of Rajghat Samadhi Committee.
25. All matters relating to Planning and Development of the National Capital Region and administration of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 (2 of 1985).
26. Matters relating to the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH).
27. Matters of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) relating to Urban Infrastructure.
28. Administration of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952).
29. Administration of Delhi Hotels (Control of Accommodation) Act, 1949 (24 of 1949)
30. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 40 of 1971).
31. Administration of Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957).
32. The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (59 of 1958).
33. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (33 of 1976).
34. Delhi Urban Art Commission, the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973 (1 of 1973).

WORK OF MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Brief details of Schemes and subjects handled in the Ministry are as under:

1. Smart Cities Mission

The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25th June, 2015 and the guidelines were also released on the occasion. The selection of Smart Cities follows a Challenge (completion) and criteria for selection during the challenge are in the Mission Guidelines. The Guidelines are available on Ministry's website (www.moud.gov.in). The broad criteria in the two-stage challenge process are:

Stage-I

- i) Existing service levels
- ii) Institutional Systems/Capacities
- iii) Self-financing; and
- iv) Past track record and reforms

Stage-II

- i) Credibility of implementation
- ii) City Vision and strategy
- iii) Impact of proposal
- iv) Cost effectiveness
- v) Innovation and Scalability; and
- vi) Process followed

In approach of the Smart Cities Mission, the objective is to promote sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions.

The core infrastructure elements in a smart city would include adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor, robust IT connectivity and digitalisation, good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly and health and education. Additionally, some Smart Solutions will be applied to infrastructure and service in area-based development in order to make them better.

The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). The Mission may be continued thereafter in the light of any evaluation to be done by the MoUD and incorporating the learning into the Mission.

The Strategic component of the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (Greenfield development) plus a Pan-city initiative in which Smart Solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city.

Area-based development will transform existing areas (retrofit and redevelop), including slums, into better planned human settlements, thereby, improving livability of the whole cities. Development of well-planned and fully serviced new areas (Greenfield) will be encouraged around cities in order to accommodate the rapidly expanding population in urban fringe areas.

The Mission will drive economic growth and improve the urban quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, especially technology that leads to smart outcomes.

The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of Competitive and Co-operative Federalism and follows a Challenge process to select cities. There will be two stages in the selection process. In Stage 1, based on the conditions precedent, the cities will be shortlisted by the States and thereafter the list of potential 100 Smart Cities will be announced by MoUD. In the second stage of the competition, each of the potential Smart Cities will prepare its Smart City Proposal (SCP) for participation in the “City Challenge”.

The Smart City Proposal (SCP) of each shortlisted city is expected to encapsulate either a retrofitting or redevelopment or green field development model, or a mix thereof and a Pan-city feature with Smart Solution(s). Pan-city is an additional feature to be provided. Since smart city is taking a compact area of approach, it is necessary that all the city residents feel there is something in it for them also. Therefore, the additional requirement of some (at least one) city-wide smart solution has been put in the scheme to make it inclusive in nature.

These SCPs will be evaluated by a committee involving a panel of national and international experts, organisations and institutions. The winners of the first round of Challenge will be announced by MoUD. Selected cities will set up SPV and start implementation of their SCP, preparation of DPRs, tenders etc. Other cities will improve their SCPs for next round of the challenge.

The implementation of the Mission at the City level will be done by an SPV created for the purpose in the form of limited company under the Companies Act and will be promoted by State/UT and ULB jointly having 50:50 equity shareholdings.

The prime reason for the creation of the SPV for Smart Cities Mission is to ensure operational independence and autonomy in decision making and Mission implementation.

The Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the central Government proposes to give financial support to the Mission to the extent of Rs. 48,000 crores over five years i.e. on an average Rs.100 crore per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB; therefore, nearly Rs. 1,00,000 crore of Government/ULB funds will be available for Smart Cities development.

An Apex Committee (AC), headed by the Secretary, MoUD and comprising representatives of related Ministries and organisations will approve the Proposals for Smart Cities Mission, monitor their progress and release funds. At State level, there shall be a State level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary, which would steer the Mission Programme in its entirety.

There is a strong complementarity between the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission in achieving urban transformation. Further, at the planning stage itself, cities must seek convergence in the SCP with AMRUT, Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), Digital India, Skill development, Housing for All etc.

2. Atal Mission For Rejuvenation And Urban Transformation (AMRUT): Providing basic services (e.g. water supply, sewerage, urban transport) to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and the disadvantaged is a national priority. the purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection; increase the amenity value of cities by developing greenery and well maintained open spaces (e.g. parks); and (iii) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or constructing facilities for non-motorized transport (e.g. walking and cycling). 500 cities will be covered under AMRUT.

3. Swachh Bharat Mission: Aims at elimination of open defecation Eradication of Manual Scavenging Modern and Scientific Municipal Solid Waste Management To effect behavioral change regarding healthy sanitation practices Generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health Capacity Augmentation for ULB's To create an enabling environment for private sector participation in Capex (capital expenditure) and Opex (operation and maintenance).

4. Heritage City Development And Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY): “Preserve and revitalize soul of the heritage city to reflect the city’s unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative & secured environment. To undertake strategic and planned development of heritage cities aiming at improvement in overall quality of life with specific focus on sanitation, security, tourism, heritage revitalization and livelihoods retaining the city’s cultural identity.”

5. Urban Transport

For a city to be productive it is vital that it has a very sound infrastructure and services. Urban Transport is a crucial component of urban infrastructure. It provides access to opportunities, supports urban economic activities, and facilitates social interactions. A good network of roads and an efficient Mass Urban Transport System make significant contributions to improve the working efficiency of a city and its environs. A poor urban transport system not only constrains urban economic growth but also degrades the quality of life through congestion, pollution, accidents etc. The extent to which the Indian cities can maximize economic performance and reduce poverty will be closely linked to how efficiently their transport system moves people and goods upon which their socio-economic activities depend. The rapidly growing urban population exerts an increasing pressure on the urban transport system. The resultant deterioration in the urban transport system will be reflected in lower economic productivity which is why urgent measures, are necessary to tackle this problem.

Nearly, 60% of India’s GDP is contributed by the urban population. Consequently, rising population, coupled with higher trip lengths and per capita trip rate will push up the urban transport demand at a much higher rate than the rate of growth of population. The total

number of daily trips by vehicular modes in all million-plus cities which was estimated as 67 million in 1994 is projected to rise to about 92 million by 2001 and 216 million by 2021 A.D.

The average two wheeler and car ownership levels in metropolitan cities which were 112 and 14 per 1000 population in 1994 are expected to grow to 393 and 48 respectively by the year 2021. This would mean 53 million two wheelers and 6 million cars in the next 20 years in metropolitan cities. Absence of adequate effective and quality public transport facilities in these cities would result in greater use of personalized motor vehicles which in turn would result in the choking up of already congested roads, rising rates of traffic accidents, and raising of atmospheric pollution to unbearable levels.

Since 1986, Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal ministry for planning and coordination of Urban Transport matters at the central level. However technical planning of rail transport continues to be with Indian Railways. Similarly, road transport is the responsibility of the Ministry of Surface Transport. However, the major responsibility for urban transport infrastructure and service delivery rest with State Governments and local bodies.

A new scheme providing for 80% Central Financial Assistance for transport planning has been launched w.e.f. August, 2008 for taking up traffic & transportation studies/preparation of DPRs (limited up to 50% in case of DPR of Metro projects). The Scheme covers the wide gamut of urban transport matters for promoting comprehensive & integrated urban transport planning, integrated land use and transport planning, comprehensive mobility plans, preparation of DPR, Clean Development mechanism (CDM), Intelligent Transport System (ITS), launching of awareness campaign in line with National Urban Transport Policy, 2006.

6. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

Water supply and sanitation is a State subject and the State Governments/Union Territories and Urban Local Bodies are responsible for providing these services through planning, design, implementation, operation and maintenance. The Ministry of Urban Development is responsible for formulation of broad policies and programmes and assists State Governments/UTs in providing technical assistance in water supply and sanitation sector.

The programmes and activities for urban water supply and sanitation undertaken by the Ministry are as under:-

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

The Centrally sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched in 1993-1994 by Government of India to provide Central Assistance to State Governments on 50:50 matching basis between Centre and the States for implementation of water supply schemes in small towns numbering 2151 having population of less than 20,000 as per 1991 census. The programme was approved for implementation in 1244 towns. With the launching of JNNURM, under which UIDSSMT formed a sub-component for catering to Urban Infrastructure including water supply and sanitation in small & medium towns,

AUWSP was submitted in UIDSSMT. On the basis of information received from different State Governments as on 31.12.2012, water supply schemes in 1143 towns are reported to have been completed/commissioned/partially commissioned, five of the schemes have been dropped by the State Governments and the remaining projects for 96 towns are under various stages of implementation

Central Sector Scheme of Solid Waste Management & Drainage in 10 selected IAF Airfield Towns

The Central Sector Scheme of Solid Waste Management in 10 towns having Airfields of Indian Air Force was launched in the following towns:

01	Gwalior (M.P)	02	Ambala (Haryana)
03	Hindon (U.P)	04	Jodhpur (Rajasthan)
05	Tezpur (Assam)	06	Dundigal (A.P)
07	Sirsa (Haryana)	08	Adampur (Punjab)
09	Pune (Maharashtra)	10	Bareilly (U.P)

Eight of the schemes viz. Gwalior, Ambala, Jodhpur, Dundigal, Sirsa, Adampur, Tezpur & Pune have already been completed and the work in the remaining 2 towns i.e. Bareilly & Hindon are yet to be completed.

Sea Water Reverse Osmosis De-salination Plant at Nemmeli, Chennai

A proposal for construction of 100 MLD Sea Water Reverse Osmosis Desalination Plant at Nemmeli near Chennai was approved by CCEA on 02nd January, 2009 with a 100% grant assistance of Rs.871.24 Crore. The project would lead to additional capacity of 100 MLD of water to meet the drinking water needs of Chennai City and will enhance per capita supply from 123 LPCD to 144 LPCD As reported by CMWSSB, the anticipated estimated cost for completing the project is Rs. 709.41 Crores.

Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project at Mumbai

The Government had accorded approval for the 'Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) project at a cost of Rs. 1200.53 crore in July, 2007. Ministry of Finance released Rs. 400 crore as first installment on 23rd August, 2007, Rs. 100 crore as second installment on 17th February, 2009, Rs. 500 crore as third installment on 31.3.2010. Thus, a total of Rs. 1000 crore has been released for the project.

Public Health Engineering (PHE) Training Programme

The P.H.E. training programme was started by the Ministry with the objective of providing training to in-service Engineers and Para-Engineering Staff of the various State Public Health Engineering Departments, Water Supply and Sewerage Boards, Urban Local Bodies etc. The training includes Post Graduate courses, Short term refresher courses in Public Health Engineering/ Environmental Engineering.

7. Delhi and Miscellaneous Initiatives in Urban Sector

A. Delhi and National Capital Region

National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi is a Union Territory with Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi has the power to make laws for the whole or any part of the National Capital Territory with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List or in the Concurrent List except with respect to Entries 1, 2 and 18 of the State List and Entries 64, 65 and 66 of the State List. Entry 18 of the State List pertains to land, that is to say, right in or over land, land tenure including relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents, transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans & colonization.

i) Master Plan for Delhi-2021

The Master Plan of Delhi (MPD) with the perspective for the year 2021 was notified by the Ministry of Urban Development on 7.2.2007. As per the MPD, Delhi is divided into 15 Zones. Two zones out of that, namely, K and P Zones are further divided into two sub-zones each. The Zonal Plans for all the Zones [except Zone-D (New Delhi)] have been approved and authenticated by the Ministry and, thereafter, Zonal Development Plans of those zones have been notified by the Delhi Development Authority. Mid-term review of MPD 2021 is underway in consultation with DDA

ii) The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011.

In the NCT of Delhi, the planning process began with the Master Plan 1962. Several gaps in the planning process have led to the problem of unauthorized construction and encroachment on public land in Delhi. This has led to court cases related to the issue of sealing of commercial/non-conforming use of premises, in the Supreme Court and Delhi High Court. The Government has brought Legislations since 2006 to provide temporary relief and minimize avoidable hardship and irreparable loss to the citizens which cover various categories of unauthorized construction.

In this context, the NCTD Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 was enacted, which came in force on 01.01.2012. This Act provides protection to certain categories.

The Act would remain valid till 31.12.2014. Actions for policy and orderly arrangements have already been taken by GNCTD and DDA.

B. Miscellaneous Initiatives in Urban Sector

i) Model Municipal Law

Although the Constitution (74th Amendment Act), 1992 has already completed a decade and urban local bodies (ULBs) have been delegated with specific responsibilities and functions, adequate financial resources are not made available to them. As a result, they are not able to perform their assigned functions in an efficient and effective manner. Thus, the State Governments were required to amend their State Municipal Laws to give functional and financial autonomy to ULBs as envisaged by the 74th Amendment Act.

Keeping this in view, Ministry of Urban Development also developed and circulated a Model Municipal Law, which intends to assist urban local bodies in the areas of accounting reforms, resource mobilization, levy of user charges and entry of private sector partnership. The Model Municipal Law, inter alia, aims at simplification of municipal by-laws, provision for enhanced borrowing, allowing entry of private sector and authorising concessionaire to penalize users for non-payment of tariffs. This initiative is expected not only to enhance the capacity of urban local bodies to leverage public funds for development of urban sector but also to help create an environment in which urban local bodies can play their role more effectively and ensure better service delivery.

Accordingly States have taken steps for implementation of the provisions of Model Municipal Law either by drafting a new municipal law or amending the provisions of the existing municipal laws. Due to rapid changes occurring in the urban sector both in terms of infrastructure and governance, a need has been felt to review Model Municipal Law, and the Ministry has initiated relevant action in the matter.

ii) Training Centres for Municipal Employees

Ministry of Urban Development supports Research & Training activities in the areas of Urban Development and Local Self Government through three Regional Centres for Urban & Environmental Studies (RCUES), located at Mumbai, Hyderabad, Lucknow, and the Centre of Urban Studies, IIPA, New Delhi. These centres undertake research activities and organise training courses, seminars, workshops and conference, etc. on topics relating to Local Self Government, Urban Development, Urban Management, Water Supply & Sanitation, Property Tax, Municipal Audit and Accounting, Public Housing and Low Cost Sanitation and Urban Poverty Alleviation programmes. A sum of Rs.9.00 crores has been earmarked for 2014-15.

iii) Implementation of the 13th Central Finance Commission Recommendations

The 13th Central Finance Commission has made certain path breaking recommendations in respect of transfers of grant to local bodies for the period 2010-11 to 2010-15. A sum of Rs. 23,111 crores has been recommended for ULBs. The grant has two components (i) Basic Component and (ii) Performance Based Component. Out of the amount of Rs. 23,111.00 crores the performance grants amount to Rs. 8000.00 crores. (approx.) While the general basic grants can be released on certification by States and does not require any conditions to be met, the performance related grants are based on fulfilment of nine conditions which are (i) supplement to the budget document; (ii) Audit system for all local bodies; (iii) Independent Local Body Ombudsman; (iv) Electronic Transfer of local body grants within five days of receipt from the Central Government; (v) Prescription of the qualification of persons eligible for appointment of as members of the State Finance Commission; (vi) Levy of Property Tax by ULBs without hindrance; (vii) Establishment of a property tax board; (viii) Disclosure of service standards proposed to be achieved by each ULB in respect of the water and sanitation sector etc.; and (ix) Fire Hazard Mitigation Plan for million plus cities. State Governments have to comply with these conditions before they can access the performance grant from 2011-2012 onwards. The 'performance based grants' have been recommended by the 13th CFC with the objective of encouraging reforms and fast

track planned development of cities with focus on efficiency of urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms as well as community participation., accountability of ULBs/ Parastatal agencies towards citizens etc. and also as a means to enhance transparency. Due to multifarious nature of the conditions tied to release of grants stipulated by the 13th CFC, the State Governments are being given guidance in fulfilling the above conditions so that they are able to draw the performance based grants as well as to improve the quality of their expenditures for meaningful outputs and outcomes.

iv) Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies

Capacity building is considered as an essential component of any programme targeted towards growth and development. It is a necessary part and a necessary tool for better implementation of a policy/programme by skilled manpower and for improving the quality of work. Skilled manpower is a prerequisite for implementing a policy or programme in the right prospective. The 11th Plan identified strengthening of urban local bodies through capacity building and better financial management as a key strategy for urban development. The plan identifies lack of skilled man power as one of the key concerns and recommends setting up of an apex agency to coordinate the activities of national and state level training institutions. Administrative Reforms Commission has also proposed urban governance capacity building programme in order to address capacity gaps in urban local bodies. The Budget allocation for CBULB Scheme for the year 2014-15 is Rs.15.00 Crores. However, as per articulation in the 12th plan document, the scheme was subsumed in the CBUD Scheme of the JnNURM w.e.f. 1-4-2014.

Under the Scheme, the activities taken up for financial support is extended to identified institutions/Cities/States for addressing specific capacity gaps in the following areas:-

- a) Urban Planning: Preparation of City Development Plans/Structure plans, Socio-economic and environmental planning
- b) Project implementation and management
- c) Preparation of Detailed :Project Reports
- d) Municipal service delivery including water supply, sewerage and sanitation, solid waste management
- e) Financial management
- f) Cost Recovery and O&M/User Charges etc.
- g) Implementation of National Urban Sanitation Policy
- h) Implementation of municipal reforms including Property tax reforms, Accounting reforms-Governance and Encouraging PPP
- i) Communication and Outreach Activities
- j) Monitoring and Evaluation
- k) Establishment of Centres of Excellence

Under this Scheme fourteen Centres of Excellence were established. Out of which nine are in the field of Urban Development, four are in the field of Urban Transport and one is in the field of e-Governance. The nine Centres of Excellence under Urban Development with the aim to strengthen capacity building measures, awareness, research and training in priority areas of Urban Development and Management. The Centres of Excellence will address urban development issues at the national, State and local levels and will provide

support to state and local government in key areas of urban development. These nine centres are at the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), New Delhi, the Centre for Environment and Development (CED), Trivandrum, the Indian Institute of Technology-Madras (IITM), Chennai, the Indian Institute of Technology-Guwahati, Guwahati, the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi, the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA), Mussoorie, the Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi and the Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore (IIM B), Bengaluru. The four Centres of Excellences in the field of Urban Transport are the Indian Institute of Technology-Delhi (IIT D), New Delhi, the Indian Institute of Technology-Madras (IIT M), Chennai, CEPT Ahmadabad and NIT Warangal. The one Centre of Excellence in the field of e-governance is at the Science and Technology Park, University of Pune.

v) Promotion of Barrier-Free Built Environment for the Disabled and Elderly Persons

Ministry of Urban Development is the nodal Ministry for promotion of barrier-free built environment for the disabled and elderly persons as envisaged in Section 46 of The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.

Ministry of Urban Development has prepared Model Building Bye-Laws which contain provisions for improving access to various public buildings by disabled and elderly persons. These Building Bye-Laws have been sent to the State Governments, Union Territories, Delhi Development Authority, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee etc. for adoption. 28 States/UTs have already notified the amended building bye-laws and remaining States/UTs are in process of amending the building bye laws. Rests of the States/UTs are being pursued.

All the State Governments have been requested to designate an official in each district for bringing cases of non-compliance to the notice of the concerned authorities.

Ministry of Urban Development has drawn an Action Plan for implementation of Action points identified for Ministry of Urban Development for the empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. Ministry of Urban Development completed access audit of 50 important buildings in Delhi for promoting Barrier Free external and internal built environment. The reports have been issued to CPWD and concerned Ministries for action. Access audits of selected Central Government buildings in other major cities (Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata, Hyderabad, and Chennai) are being undertaken.

8. Urban Development in North Eastern region

North Eastern Region (NER), as one of the less developed regions in India, is a priority for facilitating investment in infrastructure and services. Given the difficult access to and remoteness of NER, the urban areas in the North Eastern States perform a much higher order function than those of similar size in India. Investments in urban infrastructure and services will be the key to unleashing the potential of these towns and cities to catalyze the growth of the NER.

1. Lump Sum Provision for the Projects/Schemes for the benefit of North-Eastern States including Sikkim.

The Scheme of 10% Lump Sum Provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim became operational in the Ministry of Urban Development from the financial year 2001-02. It is now under implementation as per guidelines of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) and instructions issued by the Ministry of Urban Development. The assistance released from the Pool is tied with the project and no diversion is permissible.

Ten percent of the Annual Plan Budget of the Ministry is earmarked for implementation of Projects/Schemes for the North-Eastern States including Sikkim.

2. North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)

The North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB). It covers capital cities of 5 North Eastern States viz., Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim) and Kohima (Nagaland). The projects are being undertaken in three tranches over the period 2009-2016.

The project covers priority urban services, viz., (i) Water Supply, (ii) Sewerage and Sanitation and (iii) Solid Waste Management and also institutional and financial reforms.

Presently the first tranche is under implementation in the States. In this tranche water supply projects are being undertaken in Aizawl, Kohima, Gangtok and Agartala. Solid Waste Management projects are being undertaken in Kohima and Shillong.

Institutional Development and Reforms

Under Tranche-I Institutional Development Consultants were appointed for assisting the States of Tripura and Meghalaya to undertake reforms. Under this, accrual accounting has been introduced in the two ULBs, GIS based property survey has been completed, area based property tax schemes have been formulated and advice on fixation/revision of user charges has been provided. Capacity building of the ULBs was also undertaken. In Tripura, plan for devolution of water supply function from State PHE Department to the Agartala Municipal Council has been prepared and submitted to the State Government.

ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES

The name of Various Attached/Subordinate Offices, Public Sector Undertaking, Autonomous bodies and other organizations under the Ministry of Urban Development and work assigned to them is as under:

1. CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CPWD is the premier agency of the Government of India for creation and maintenance of Central Government assets excluding those belonging to Railways, Defence, Communications Atomic Energy, Airports and All India Radio. It came into existence in July 1854 with the setting up of Ajmer Central Division for colonial works and acquired its present form in 1938 with establishment of permanent units. CPWD has created monuments, architectural marvels and structures with engineering excellence. It has to its credit construction of a number of prestigious buildings like Rashtrapati Bhawan, North Block, South Block, Parliament House, Vigyan Bhawan, and many multi-storied offices and residential Structures all over the country.

CPWD is an organization which has expertise in all facets of construction activity. It renders most comprehensive services in the field of planning, designing, construction and maintenance management for all Engineering projects with total Quality Assurance. The presence of highly qualified architects, civil engineers, electrical engineers and horticulturists ensures that the projects entrusted to CPWD by the clients are executed in a comprehensive manner. It also renders consultancy in the field of planning, design and execution of works to PSUs, Autonomous bodies, Co-operative Societies and for projects abroad.

CPWD handles a wide range of projects like Housing and Office space, Schools, Laboratories, Hospitals, Stadia, Gymnasias and Auditoria, Storages highways, flyovers, tunnels, bridges, jetties, sports facilities, border fencing, airports, runways etc. It is also involved in other multiple discharges of other functions e.g. Custody of Estates, Valuation, Rent Assessment, Standardization and Benchmarking. At present CPWD is executing over 7500 projects costing over Rs. 40,000 crore for over 613 Departments of 52 Ministries.

CPWD also assists in organizing Public and Ceremonial Functions, and upkeep of Historical and Important Monuments, Structures and Samadhi's etc. CPWD maintains a very large building stock of varying vintage and size comprising of General Pool residential accommodation and Central Government Buildings. A scheme for Up-gradation for bringing facilities provided at par with currently prescribed facilities is being implemented.

Central Public Works Department is headed by Director General who is also the Principal Technical Advisor to the Government of India. Jurisdiction of the Department is divided into Regions. To achieve excellence in its operation, CPWD has under mentioned specialized units.

Central Design Organization (CDO), a specialized unit of CPWD, is involved in the field of structural design, computerization, adoption of new materials, new construction techniques, materials testing, soil investigations, repairs and rehabilitation of structure in distress, development of software etc.

Training Institute and Regional Training Centres

CPWD has its main Training Institute at Ghaziabad and regional Training Institutes and Workmen Training Centres at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Guwahati. These Institutes conduct a number of courses for officers and staff of all disciplines. The training programs of the Institute include foundation courses for direct recruit Assistant Executive Engineers, Deputy Architects, Junior Engineers, orientation program for newly promoted Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers, and other staff etc. In Service Training to serving officers at different stages. Training Institute also organizes training programme on Modern Management Techniques. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has designated CPWD Training Institute, Ghaziabad as Centre of Excellence for Green Building.

Consultancy Service Organization

CPWD provides consultancy services for various public sector organizations/autonomous bodies, State Governments etc. in planning, design and execution of major building projects, infrastructure works and project management etc. through its Consultancy Services Organisation (CSO).

2. DIRECTORATE OF PRINTING

The Directorate of Printing is an Attached Office of the Ministry of Urban Development. As per the Allocation of Business Rules, the Directorate is the Government Printer for executing printing works for all Ministries/Departments of Government of India including forms for Civil and Defence Departments. It is also responsible for the stocking and distribution of various forms for Ministries/Departments, as per their requirements. This Directorate also renders advice from time to time to various State Governments and Central Government Ministries/ Departments on technical matters relating to printing and allied subject in printing technology as well.

It has under its administrative control a total of following 17 Units which include 12 Government of India Presses, 3 Text Books Presses, an Outside Printing Branch and one Forms Store for exclusively fulfilling the demand for various standard forms for the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government:

1	Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi.
2	Government of India Press, Santragachi, Howrah, West Bengal.
3	Government of India Press, Nashik, Maharashtra
4	Government of India Press, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.
5	Government of India Press, Ring Road, Mayapuri, Delhi.
6	Government of India Press, Faridabad, Haryana
7	Government of India Press, Nilokheri, Haryana
8	Government of India Press, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.
9	Government of India Press, Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
10	Government of India Press, Temple Street, Kolkata, West Bengal.
11	Government of India Press, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.
12	Government of India Press, Koratty, Kerala.
13	Government of India Text Book Press, Chandigarh.
14	Government of India Text Book Press, Bhubaneswar, Orissa.
15	Government of India Text Book Press, Mysore, Karnataka.
16	Outside Printing Branch, Kolkata, West Bengal.
17	Government of India Forms Store, Kolkata, West Bengal.

The Directorate is developing a Production-cum-Training Centre at Shimla Press Complex and requisite machineries and equipment have been procured.

Partial modernisation of Govt. Of India Presses was undertaken between 2004 and 2008 in which Offset Technology which includes Pre-Printing, Printing and Post-Printing of Indian make machines & equipments have been installed to replace the Letter Press technology.

For further up-gradation/ modernisation, commercial exploitation of surplus land in Govt. Of India Presses to be used with NBCC.

Ministry of UD has directed NBCC to prepare Feasibility Report (FR)/Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the same. Accordingly NBCC has submitted FR for 8 Govt. Of India Presses and same is under consideration.

Directorate of Printing is undertaking various kinds of sensitive and time bound nature of jobs of different Ministries/Departments. Following are some of the major jobs undertaken by this Directorate:

- Union budget related document;
- Railway budget;
- Session papers of both the Houses of Parliament;
- Detailed Demands for Grants, Outcome Budget and Annual Reports of all the Ministries,
- Tour Programmes of President of India, Vice President and Prime Minister of India;
- Import and export policy announced by Govt. of India.
- Budget documents of Delhi Government.
- Gazette of India (Weekly & Extraordinary) and Delhi Gazette;
- Uploading of printed Gazette Notifications on e-Gazette website i.e.,www.egazette.nic.in for public access.
- Question Papers of different Departments, Secret/ Confidential Publications;
- Indian Trade Journal
- Printing and issuing of HOR Forms and Air exchange Vouchers for VVIPs/VIPs
- Ceremonial Jobs for Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations.
- Standard forms of Govt. of India and Special Forms of all Paramilitary Forces.
- Income Tax forms;
- Postal forms for all Postal Store Depots located in all over India.

The specific demands of Departments for printing jobs in multicolour are also being met.

The directorate of Printing is headed by the Director of Printing who is the administrative and technical Head of the Department.

3. DIRECTORATE OF ESTATES

The Directorate of Estates is mainly responsible for administration of the following:

- (a) Administration of Government Estates (Residential/Office Accommodation) in 8 cities viz. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Shimla, Chandigarh, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Nagpur apart from Delhi. Besides these places, General Pool Residential accommodation is also available at other stations viz. Indore, Bhopal, Shillong, Kanpur, Bengaluru, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Kochi, Rajkot, Allahabad, Agartala, Kohima, Imphal, Jaipur, Mysore, Dehradun, Thiruvananthapuram, Gangtok, Varanasi, Guwahati, Agra, Port Blair, Bikaner, Srinagar, Pune, Jodhpur, Kozhikode, Bareilly, and Goa. The work relating to management of estates at these stations has been entrusted to the respective CPWD offices.
- (b) Administration of Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952.
- (c) Administration of Public Premises Eviction (PPE) Act, 1971.
- (d) The control and administration of Holiday Homes and Touring Officers Guest Houses.
- (e) Administration of Markets/Shops in Government Colonies in Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Mumbai and Nagpur.
- (f) Allotment of Accommodation in Vigyan Bhawan and Vigyan Bhawan Annexe.
- (g) Realization of Licence fee from all allottees.

Separate Tenure Pool for Services Officers

A separate Tenure pool has been created for allotment of accommodation to the Non-All India Services Officers, who are on Central Deputation. During the year 2012, 23 Type-5A (D-II) Flats were accepted by the concerned officers.

Reservation in Allotment

10% of vacancies in Type-I and Type-II and 5% of vacancies in Type-III and Type-IV have been reserved for Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribes employees. The allotment is made to SC and ST employees in the ratio of 2:1.

Office Accommodation:

The position of office accommodation, in terms of indicated demand by various eligible offices and availability is as under:-

Station	Demand (In Sq. Ft.)	Availability * (In Sq. Ft.)	Shortage (In Sq. Ft.)
DELHI	107.51 Lakh	85.59 Lakh	21.92 Lakh

*This includes space in Government Buildings (79, 93,400 Sq. Ft.) and in leased buildings (5, 66,000 Sq. Ft.). The availability of office accommodation has increased by 0.21 lakh sq.mtrs. during the period due to upcoming INA Complex, New Delhi.

Office accommodation in Regional Stations

The General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA) is also available at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Shimla, Chandigarh, Nagpur, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Thiruvananthapuram, Agra, Lucknow, Bhopal, Indore, Kochi, Vijayawada, Jaipur, Pune, Bareilly, Kozhikode and Port Blair.

Markets/ Shops:

There were 47 markets in the control of Directorate of Estates. In pursuance of decision of the Govt., 45 markets have been transferred to the local civic bodies i.e. MCD & NDMC. Records have also been transferred. Two markets – INA Mohan Singh Market and INA Subzi Market, are not to be transferred. This is because re-development of INA Market Complex is being considered by the Ministry.

Conference Facilities at Vigyan Bhawan and Vigyan Bhawan Annexe:

Vigyan Bhawan was constructed in 1956. This building forms the main Centre for International conferences and other meetings arranged by the Ministries and Departments of Government of India, Public Sector Undertakings/ Autonomous Bodies and Private Organizations. The Directorate of Estates is the custodian of Vigyan Bhawan since 2.12.1993.

Holiday Homes and Touring Officers' Hostels

Holiday Homes and Touring Officers' Hostel are functioning at various stations. Facility for online applying of Application Form for Booking of Room in respect of Holiday Home and Touring Officers' Hostel has been made operational through Directorate of Estates website www.estates.nic.in and www.holidayhomes.nic.in. Details of terms and conditions of booking of room in holiday homes and touring officers' hostel as well as other helpful information have been made available on the website of Directorate of Estates.

Guest Accommodation in Western Court Hostel

The Western Court Hostel has 74 suites as per details below:-

S. No.	Name of Pool	No. of suites
1.	General Pool	21
2.	Lok Sabha Pool	33
3.	Rajya Sabha Pool	20

The Directorate of Estates is administratively concerned with the 21 suites belonging to the General Pool only. Allotment of these suites is made for short duration to the guest of the Members of Union Council of Ministers visiting Delhi. Licence fee for renovated single suite (non-AC) is Rs. 350/- per day and for double suite (Non-AC) is Rs. 450/- per day. Licence fee for renovated AC single suite is Rs. 800/- per day and for double suite is Rs. 900/- per day. These rates are applicable for all suites in respect of General Pool as well as for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Pool.

Introduction of Automated System of Allotment (ASA)

With a view to introduce complete transparency, speedy allotment, higher occupancy of houses and to enable the applicant to get houses of their choice, the Directorate of Estates has introduced the Automated System of Allotment under the GAMS. In this system, list of all vacant houses and also the waiting list is placed on the website of this Directorate and the applicants are required to give their option for one or more houses of their choice in order of priority keeping in view their seniority. The applicant is allotted the house chosen by him/her, if nobody senior to him/her is waiting for that house.

4. LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Land and Development Office, an attached office of the Ministry of Urban Development, is responsible for administration of about 60,526 leases of the Central Government in Delhi. These include 57,389 Residential, 1597 Commercial, 1430 Institutional and 110 Industrial Properties, out of which 30945 properties have been converted into freehold. In addition to the above, the following items of work are also being handled by the Land and Development Office:

- i) Allotment of land to various Government/Semi-government Departments and various political, social, charitable, educational and religious institutions under the directions of the Government of India.
- ii) Administration and management of various leases granted by the Land & Development Office, Notified Area Committee, Central Public Works Department and Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi etc. in accordance with the terms of lease deeds and orders/instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time.
- iii) Removal of squatters on Government land and recovery of damages from them under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 in respect of land under its control.
- iv) Conversion of lease hold residential / commercial properties into free hold & execution of Conveyance Deeds.

Lease Administration

The Land & Development Office is dealing with the following types of cases in respect of the leased properties under lease terms:

- i) Conversion from Leasehold to Freehold of Residential and Commercial properties.
- ii) Substitution/Mutation of title.
- iii) Grant of Sale/Mortgage/Gift Permission.
- iv) Inspection of Leased Properties.
- v) Follow up action on violation of lease terms.

Computerization

The L&DO has embarked upon the task of computerization of its services. Specific software named e-Dharti has already been introduced for speedy disposal of public services such as substitution, mutation, conversion, mortgage permission, sale permission, gift permission etc. This has considerably reduced the time taken for delivery of services. An Information Facilitation Centre is already in place from where the public can access information. L&DO's website is accessible to the public to know the status of their cases. It is further proposed that facilities/programmes would be set up for:-

- i) Receiving applications online from the applicants in respect of conversion, substitution, mutation, sale, mortgage and gift permissions etc. The lessee will be required to submit hard copy of relevant documents by post etc.
- ii) Online indication of status of application and deficiencies, if any, to enable applicants to know the progress of their cases and rectify the deficiencies.

Revision of Ground Rent

Ground rent is being revised by adopting multiples for elapsed period to arrive at the rate of RGR. A separate cell revising the ground rent in respect of Nazul properties has been created to complete the task in a time bound manner.

Revenue Receipts

L&DO earns revenue by way of premium for allotment of land, unearned increase at the time of grant of sale permission, damages/misuse charges for the breaches committed by the lessees, ground rent, revised ground rent and charges for change of use and conversion charges.

5. TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANIZATION

The Town and country Planning Organisation (TCPO), is the technical wing of the Ministry of Urban Development on matters concerning Urban and regional Planning and Development, Research, Monitoring and Appraisal of Central Government schemes, etc. It assists and advises the State Governments, Urban Local Bodies and Development Authorities on matters pertaining to Urbanisation, Town Planning, Urban Transport, Metropolitan Planning, Human Settlements, Urban and Regional Information System and Training. The Organisation is headed by the Chief Planner, who is also a member of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), Technical Committee of DDA, National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) and Project Monitoring and Sanctioning Committee of NCRPB.

TCPO is a nodal agency for monitoring centrally sponsored schemes of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) as part of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme of Satellite Towns (UIDSST) around Seven Mega Cities. In addition, it assists to State Governments in formulating Master Plans and Detailed Development Plans, etc.

Vision:-

The Organisation is dedicated to promote Urban Regional Planning and Development in the country. To this end, TCPO envisions developing viable mechanisms to achieve this.

Mission:-

To facilitate, strengthen and provide innovative and strategies to build and foster methodologies towards achieving integrated and sustainable Urban and regional Planning and Development in the country.

Roles and Functions:-

As a technical wing of the Ministry of Urban Development, TCPO has been playing an important role in formulating policies, programmes and strategies for urban development in the country. The Organisation is responsible for providing assistance and advice of highest order to Central and State Governments, Public Sector Agencies, Development Authorities and Urban Local Bodies on matters pertaining to urban & regional planning and development. Apart from non-plan functions, TCPO also monitors specific plan schemes of the Ministry of Urban Development. The major functions of the Organisation are grouped in the following areas:-

- TCPO as an apex Organisation in the field of Urban regional Planning and Development provides knowledge support and technical advice and assistance to various State Govts., Development Authorities ULBs, other agencies etc.
- Technical assistance and guidance to the Ministry of Urban Development, Planning Commission, other Central Ministries/Agencies.
- Research studies in areas topical interest.
- Manual and Guides on various aspects of planning and development.

- Training & Capacity Building, Conferences and Workshops in the field of urban & regional planning and development and Remote Sensing and GIS applications in Urban & regional Planning.
- Appraisal and monitoring of central sector projects/Schemes.

Representation on Important Ministerial/Inter-Ministerial Committees/Groups

- Delhi Development Authority, Technical Committee and Screening Board and UTTIPEC of DDA.
- Board of Enquiry and Hearing for MPD-2021.
- Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group- NCRPB.
- Standing Committee-Delhi Urban Art Commission
- Heritage Conservation Committee.
- Central Advisory Board of Archaeology (CABA).
- Central Vista Committee- Ministry of Urban Development.
- Layout Scrutiny Committee-MCD.
- Bureau of Indian Standards.
- Town and country Planning Board, Goa.
- Town and country Planning Board, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.
- Evaluation Committee for the Development of Hi-tech Townships in Uttar Pradesh.
- Committee for Planning and development of state capitals of Jharkhand and Chhatisgarh.
- Academic and Executive Council- School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi.
- Boards of Architecture & Town Planning- All India Council for Technical Education.
- Board of Approval (BoA) for setting up of Industrial Units (Industrial Parks, Growth Centre, Empowered Committee for setting up of SEZ) Department of Commerce.
- Indo-French Joint group on Urban Development.
- Indo-Japan Joint Group on Urban Development.
- JNNURM Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee-M/o UD and M/o HUPA
- State Level Sanctioning Committees of UIDSSMT.
- Technical Group on Geographical Distribution of Minorities in India.

6. GOVERNMENT OF INDIA STATIONERY OFFICE (GISO)

More than 150 years old Government of India Stationery Office [(Head-quarter at 3, Church Lane, Kolkata-700 001) and its 3 Regional Stationery Depots (at Mumbai, Chennai & New Delhi)] is a Sub-ordinate Office under the Ministry of the Urban Development.

The Stationery Office is responsible for arranging supply of all its stock-line stationery items to all Authorized Indenters belonging to all Central Government. Ministries/Departments/Offices spreading throughout India including some Central Government. Undertaking Organisations. The Controller of Stationery is not only responsible in timely supplying of stationery stores to the indenters against their respective Annual Indents but also to ensure the consumption of stationery stores in most economical way including local purchases etc. being incurred by them due to non-availability of supply or otherwise from this organization. GISO also provides technical assistance to the Government organizations with regard to paper of all kinds and other stationery stores.

The functions are as follows

1. To procure stock-line stationery stores to ensure supplies to its indenters on time with quality conforming to the relevant BIS/GISO Specification at competitive rates.
2. Efficient Management of Testing Laboratories.
3. To store the stationery stores at Headquarters Kolkata and its Regional Stationery Depots (RSD) scientifically.

The Government of India Stationery Office is headed by the Controller of Stationery stationed at its Head Office at Kolkata. There are three Regional Stationary Depots under the Controller. The Regional Stationery Depots located at New Delhi, Mumbai & Chennai is headed by the Asstt. Controller, Stationery under the supervision of the Dy. Controller, Stationery(Admn) head of the Office.

Govt. of India Stationery Office, Kolkata and its three Regional Stationery Depots cater to the needs of nearly 14,437 Nos. Indenters for stationery stores, different types of papers and paper made articles procured through open tenders/DGS&D R/Cs. On the basis of the demand of stationery items received from the Indenters, a proposal is sent to the Ministry for allocation of Budget Grant. Based on the fund made available under the Sub-head 'Materials & Supplies', stock line stationery stores are being procured through Open General Tender as also by operating of the DGS&D's Rate Contracts for the available stock-line stationery items.

The Inspection Wing is headed by Deputy Controller, Inspection in this Department. This Department is well equipped with testing facilities. Supply of stationery store is made to the Authorised Indenters of this office including its RSDs against their respective Annual Indents with quality conforming to the relevant BIS/GISO Specification. The Inspection Wing of this office is responsible to assure the quality of stores to be procured against contract finalized by the office and for DGS&D's supplies, quality of stores are assured by the Quality Assurance(QA) of DGS&D.

7. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATION

Department of Publication is a service Department with staff strength of 333(presently 218 on roll). The department is headed by the Controller of Publications as Head of the Department. It now possesses the largest depository of Government of India books consisting of 20000 titles approximately and holds the copyright of these publications.

2. The Department has 344 sales Agents throughout the country including the state capitals. It also has its own Sales Depots in Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore and in New Delhi. The Department is also earning revenues through advertisements published in Indian Trade Journal and Gazette of India.

3. The Department of Publication is a subordinate office functioning under the Ministry of Urban Development. The main Office of the Department is at Civil Lines, Delhi. It has Sale Depots at Kitab Mahal, Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi, Government of India Book Depot, 8 K.S. Roy Road, Kolkata, Sale Counter at New CGO Complex, New Marine Lines, Mumbai, Sale Counter Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bangalore, at Delhi High Court, New Delhi and at Main Office, Civil Lines, Delhi.

4. The following are the main activities of the department:

- Stocking, sale and distribution of Government publications and periodicals brought out by all the Departments / Ministries of the Government of India.
- Publishing of Gazette of Government of India and Delhi Government's Gazette.
- Cataloguing of publications/periodicals, issue of Symbol No. Pricing and Sale Promotional Activities.
- Securing advertisements for insertion in Government Publications and periodicals.
- Stocking and distribution of Defence Publications.
- To maintain accounts and supply of publication to private agencies, sale and return agents and running Department's own Sales-Depots /Counters.
- Timely raising of bills and realization thereof.
- Participation in Book Fairs/Exhibitions for Sale promotional activities.

5. The Department of Publication has website <http://deptpub.gov.in> and <http://egazette.gov.in>, for providing the basic information about the Department such as activities, fresh arrival list, books in stock, guidelines for change of name, guidelines for grant of agency, Citizen's Charter, Annual Action Plan, RFD, RTI Information under Rule 4(1), CPGRAMS and uploading the Gazette of India Notifications respectively.

6. The Gazette notifications from the year 1950 to 2002 which are of the National Interest, were procured by this Department from Central Secretariat Library, New Delhi and uploaded on the website of this Department so that the entire digitized collection of the Gazette of India notifications from the year 1950 to till date are available to general public for all purposes, including downloading free of cost. Notification from the year 2003 to the year 2009 were uploaded by this Department, and from the year 2010 onwards are being uploaded by the respective Government of India Presses from where Gazette of India Notifications are being printed.

7. Further, all the publications containing their symbol numbers and titles have also been uploaded on the website of this Department.

8. The work of computerization of this Department, mainly for processing publishing of advertisement for private parties and individuals in the Gazette of India / ITJ and stock management of the available publications / periodicals available with the Department is under consideration. The redevelopment of this Department's website is also being initiated.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING

The Ministry of Urban Development has one Public Sector Undertaking under its administrative control, viz the **National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited**.

NBCC Limited, a Navratna organisation, is a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, incorporated in November, 1960 completed its 54 years on 15th November, 2014, NBCC, a Schedule “A” and ISO-9001 company has grown to be among the large Public Sector Enterprises amongst the Construction Industry.

Company’s present array of operations are categorised into three main segments, i.e. (i) **Project Management Consultancy (PMC)**, (ii) **Real Estate Development &** (iii) **EPC Contracting**. It has been executing many landmark projects as a PMC leveraging its rich experience in Sectors as diverse as Roads, Hospitals, Institutions, Offices, Residential & Commercial etc. Headquartered at New Delhi, it provides Civil Engineering Construction Services in wide gamut of projects of varied nature, complexities and at socio-political geographical locations. NBCC is doing its best to bag more works other than PMC through competitive bidding and other modes including real estate works and do a good job so as to set an example in the Construction Industry.

NBCC entered into a MoU with Al Naba Services LLC, Oman, CIDBH, Malaysia, Form Yapi Malzemeleri Insaat Sanayi Ticaret Ltd., Turkey etc. as part of its plans to explore overseas markets. NBCC signed MoU with SCOMI for jointly promoting business and executing Monorails/Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) Projects for mutual benefits by sharing experience and expertise. NBCC signed MoBE (Memorandum of Business Exploration) with CRECM, Malaysia & Amona Group as part of the Strategic partnership for exploration of Redevelopment of Area around New Delhi Railway Station.

The Company’s Real Estate Business could be distinctively viewed falling in two categories based on Source of Origin of the Projects i.e. one is Internally Originated and Conceptualized projects wherein the company buys land from private and government agencies alike, develops the land and sells it off; while others are sourced from Government wherein, NBCC carries out re-development of Government colonies on a model i.e. self sustaining and does not call for any Government Funding, New Motibagh Complex (Delhi) under General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) Scheme is one of the finest examples of such a re-development in recent times.

NBCC has been operating in Infrastructure Segment as well, wherein it has been executing projects such as chimneys, Cooling Towers, and various types of Power Plant Works. As part of new strategy of re-development of surplus land, NBCC has signed MoUs with Air India, National Waqf Development Corporation (NAWADCO), CPWD etc. NBCC signed MoU with DDA for **Execution of East Delhi Hub** at Karkardooma, New Delhi, based on Transit Oriented Development (TOD) norms and **Smart City principles** and for integrated development of **Lake View Complex**, Trilokpuri, New Delhi.

NBCC has shown keen interest in enhancement of beauty and maintenance of important monumental structures, thus, benefitting the country at large. NBCC has volunteered to associate itself in giving shape to the vision of the ruling NDA Government and Hon’ble

Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi in SWACHH BHARAT ABHIYAAN. NBCC joined the clean India campaign by pledging support and financial aid under corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

The Company has also earned a niche for itself in construction of Green Buildings like the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs at Manesar (Haryana), CSOI at New Delhi; Income Tax Building at Noida (UP); SIB at Kolkata; Coal India Building at Kolkata etc. The GPRA at New Moti Bagh, New Delhi has successfully achieved the Green Building Standards required for the IGBC Green Homes Silver Certification under the IGBC Green Homes Rating system in January, 2014.

NBCC is also designated as the implementing agency for executing projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Pradhan Matri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Solid Waste Management (SWM) and developmental work in North Eastern Region. Due to vast experience and quality of services rendered by NBCC, a number of Central Government Ministries and various State Governments are utilising the services of NBCC as their extended engineering arm.

The Company has been notified as a **Public works Organisation (PWO)** explicitly, a construction agency covered under revised Rule 126(2) of GFRs, as per which Government Department(s)/ PSUs and Autonomous Bodies can award the works to NBCC on nomination basis.

NBCC has set up a Centre for Innovation and R&D in its Corporate Office, New Delhi in July,14. The initiative is a well thought out plan of the management of the company at the back of its getting NAVARATNA status in June, 2014. The new Centre consisting os a dedicated R&D Team of the company would exclusively upon innovation, sustainable development, safety and productivity.

A wholly owned subsidiary company “**NBCC Services Limited**” with its headquarters in New Delhi has been formed on 22.12.2014 with main objective to undertake and execute maintenance and internal renovation works of major projects completed by NBCC, thereby extending end to end services to its customers. A wholly owned subsidiary of NBCC has been formed named as “**NBCC Ganga Rejuvenate limited**” on 13.02.2015 for providing STP and sewage network to the clients. A wholly owned subsidiary of NBCC has been formed “Real Estate Development Construction Corporation of Rajasthan Limited” in order to look into various re-development projects in Rela estate Sector across Rajasthan. NBCC incorporated a subsidiary named ‘**NBCC Gulf LLC**’ in Oman to carry out commercial construction activities. NBCC Gulf LLC is established to carry out commercial construction activites of buildings, roads, airport, harbour, water sewerage and electricity network in Oman.

With these strategic initiatives, NBCC aspires to become one of the best construction companies of India.

AUTONOMOUS AND STATUTORY BODIES

1. DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (DDA)

For matters relating to the development of Delhi according to plan and for matters ancillary thereto, the Delhi Development Act, 1957 was enacted and accordingly, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) was set up. The objects of the Authority are to promote and secure the development of Delhi according to plan and for that purpose, the Authority have the power to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of land and other property, to carry out to building, engineering, mining and other operations, to execute works in connection with supply of water and electricity, disposal of sewage and other services and amenities and generally to do anything necessary or expedient for purpose of such development and for purposes incidental thereto.

The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) with the perspective for the year 2021 was notified by the Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India on 7.2.2007. Subsequent to that, several modifications in MPD-2021 were carried out. These modifications provide further relief to various sections of the society and have benefited inhabitants of special area, village abadi and unauthorized regularized colonies, industrial units, misused premises , activities, small shops, NGOs, professionals, etc.

2. NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION PLANNING BOARD (NCRPB)

The National Capital Region Planning Board was constituted under an Act of Parliament namely the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985. The key rationale for constituting a National Capital Region in 1985 has been to develop the National Capital and its surrounding areas as a region of global excellence with Delhi centric emphasis to disperse/reduce pressure on the National Capital's infrastructure. Substantial financial resources are required for translating the above vision of the National Capital Region into actual reality on the ground and for this purpose the Board is mainly dependent upon the Grants from Ministry of Urban Development.

National Capital Region comprises an area of 34,144 square kilometers and covers nine districts of Haryana, five districts of Uttar Pradesh, one district of Rajasthan and the entire National Capital Territory of Delhi. The total population of NCR as per census 2011(provisional) it is 460.47 lakhs. Regional Plan has projected it to be 641 lakhs by 2021. The Regional Plan 2021 has National Capital Region also has Counter-magnet Areas outside the Region, namely, Hissar and Ambala (Haryana), Bareilly and Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), Dehradun (Uttarakhand), Kota (Rajasthan), Patiala (Punjab) and Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh). In addition, Board in its 33rd meeting held on 01.07.2013 approved Jaipur as Counter Magnet Area to NCR.

Government of India vide Notification dated 1.10.2013 has included Bhiwani and Mahendragarh districts of the State of Haryana and Bharatpur district of the State of Rajasthan and now the area of NCR is 45,888 sq. kms.

After the first Regional Plan 2001, NCR Planning Board prepared the second Regional Plan with the perspective year 2021 for the National Capital Region, which was notified on 17.09.2005. The Regional Plan-2021 for NCR provides a model for sustainable

development of urban and rural settlements to improve quality of life as well as a rational regional land use pattern to protect and preserve good agricultural land, environmentally sensitive areas and utilize unproductive land for urban areas through an inter-related policy framework relating to settlement systems, economic activities, transportation, telecommunication, regional land use, infrastructural facilities such as power and water, social infrastructure, environment, disaster management, heritage and tourism.

The Regional Plan-2021 was reviewed and revised Regional Plan-2021 for NCR has been approved by the Board in its 34th meeting held on 20.01.2014 for publication and notification.

Under Section 8(e) of the NCRPB Act, the Board can select and approve comprehensive projects and provide assistance for the implementation of such projects. The Board under the provisions of the above section has been financing various physical and social infrastructures projects in the National Capital Region with over-arching goal of achieving the balanced development of the Region. NCR Planning Board provides financial assistance to the constituent States and their implementing agencies in the form of loans up to a maximum of 75% of the estimated cost of Projects. The participating States contribute 25% of the project cost as their share.

As on 31st March, 2014, the Board has provided financial assistance to 291 infrastructure development projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 19738 crore, out of which an amount of Rs. 9257 crore has been sanctioned as loan. The Board has released a loan amount of Rs. 6819 crore till March, 2014. Out of 291 projects, 214 have been completed and balance 77 are at various stages of implementation.

3. DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION (DUAC)

Delhi Urban Art Commission was set up by an Act of Parliament with a view to advice the Central Govt. in the matter of preserving, developing and maintaining the aesthetic quality of urban and environmental design within Delhi and to provide advice and guidance to any local body in respect of any project of building operation or engineering operations or any development proposals which affects or is likely to affect the sky-line or the aesthetic quality of surroundings or any public amenity provided therein. The Act came into force with effect from May 1, 1974.

Proposals are referred to the Commission by the local bodies for advice and the same are duly considered in regular meetings of the Commission. While two meetings in each month with a gap of not more than 20 days in between two meetings is mandatory, the Commission on an average held 25 meetings during the year 2014-15. The decisions taken are conveyed to the local bodies for further necessary action. The commission also conducts site specific conceptual urban design studies in terms of its mandate and advises the Government on significant aspects concerning the urban cityscape.

4. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF URBAN AFFAIRS (NIUA)

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) was set up in 1976 as an autonomous organization, registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 for carrying out research in urban development and administration and for collecting, processing, storing and

dissemination of information regarding urban local bodies with regard to their functioning, management, finance, development programmes and personnel training. This Institute has undertaken activities relating to implementation of JNNURM Reform Measures in Selected States and Cities, Peer Experience and Reflective Learning (PEARL); activities and Technical Advisory Group (TAG), Review of Model Municipal Law, National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) Coordination Cell Etc. NIUA has also published journals / newsletters, Urban India – Bi-annual journal; Urban File- Bi-annual bibliography on urban affairs; Urban Finance- Newsletter (under FIRE-D programme)- quarterly, Urban News-Monthly compilation of newspaper clippings on searchable CD-ROM database; and PEARL Update- A JnNURM Initiative. The Budget allocation for NUIA scheme for the year 2014-15 is Rs. 3.63 Crores.

RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE

Rajghat Samadhi Committee, created by an Act of Parliament called the “Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951” and “Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Act, 1958” is an autonomous body, entrusted with the following responsibilities:

- administer the affairs of the Samadhi and keep the Samadhi in proper order and in a state of good repair;
- organize and regulate periodical functions at the Samadhi;
- do such other things as may be incidental or conducive to the efficient administration of the affairs of the Samadhi.